## WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The dictionary entries are based on the Second Edition of The Random House Dictionary of the English Language



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o body or 1350-166 85, 4. the book piritus complete oddily an re kor See non

-adj. 2 bodang + -1800 long pinnpe, cord

a Books

327-1902

the body urs of a d, limbs, man of a n or or out the ans. 9. see diag hree di-lid. 11. 12, the cy. 13. us intre-She's s m of st

sep. et 19. cot-ine has the part e trunk if which 24. to 1 bodily teinite a mail gree in or sm ndivid-

ndivio-nuscles or ani-animal, to the Corres y, uni-study: stance, 1950's serior se sub-ration bod'y

sets body between the breasthone and the navel. 2.

The sets action that causes severe damage, losses, etc. Our

The sets received a body blow in the recession. [1785-95] boyster, Roilroads, the lower transverse border of a car body to which the body center plate is suched. Cf. truck bolster.

Brus'sels. See under Brussels carpet. kd'y grus' sells. See under Brussels carpet.

kd')-build-er (bed'é bil'der), n. a person who practies bodyuilding. Also, bod'y-build'er. [1968-70;

myrquin(livG) + -ER']

smallDUNO/ - as ]

bid/build-ing (bod/e bil/ding), n. the act or precise of exercising, lifting weights, etc., so as to develop the mazles of the body. Also, bod/y-build/ing, bod/y-bid/ing, [1800-05; from the v. phrase build (up one's)

job recentered (bod'e sen'terd), adj. Crystall. (of a opial structure) having lattice points at the centers of symbol cells. Cf. face-centered. [1920-25] nd'y cen'ter plate', Railroads. See under center

by check', Ice Hockey. an obstructing or imped-ig with the body of the movement or progress of an op-stant Cf. check' (def. 42). [1890-95] poetin-bdy-check (bod/ē chek/), u.t., u.t. Ice Hockey, to gie (an opponent) a body check. [1908–10; v. uae of ger check]

icd'y cor'porate, Law, a parson, association, or grap of persons legally incorporated; corporation.

ted'y count', the number of soldiers killed in a spe-dit period or in a particular military action: The daily tely count increased as the war went on. [1965-70] bely drop', a jude throw executed by grabbing the opportra as one is turning one's back and then extending leg to pull the opponent down over it. [1945-50]

Fig. 18 to pull the opponent down over 1t. [1945–90] My Eng/lish, Sports, a twisting of the body by a figur as if to halp a hall already hit, rolled, or kicked to twel in the destred direction. [1050–10] Mywgard (hod's gard/), n. 1. a person or group of genose employed to guard an individual, as a high offi-cia from bodily harm. 2. a retinue; escort. —u.t., u.i. 1. sprovide with or act as a bodyguard. [1725–35, noov

hd'y im'age, an intellectual or idealized image of this one's body is or should be like that is somatimes sisconsived in such mental disorders as anorexia ner-um. [1890-35]

he'y lan'guage, nonverbal, usually unconscious, exmunication through the use of postures, gestures, fa-all appressions, and the like. Cf. kinosics, paraian-gus, proxemics. (1925-30)

bd'y louse'. Sea under louse (daf. 1). [1565-75] bd'y mechan'ics, (used with a singular or plural
) a set of exarcises designed to develop an individual's
perdination, grace, and stamina. [1965-70]

kd'y mike', a small, wiraless microphone worn in-essicaously by an actor, singer, or other performer to smill the voice without inhibiting mobility. (1970-75) bdy-mike (bod/8 mik/), u.t., -miked, -mik-ing. to early with a body mike: The star was body-miked, but is use still inaudible. [1970-75]

Rd/y of Christ\*, 1. the community of believers of with Christ is the bead. I Cor. 12:27. 2. the conse-cuted bread of the Eucharist. ords bread of the Eucharist.

Moly plany, I. Biol. the basic chaps of members of an analphylum, the general structure sech individual order and polylum, the general structure sech individual order and the second of the second

bd/y pol/itic, Political Science, a people regarded a a political body under an organized government. 1625-76; late ME bodi politik] bd'y post', Naut. sternpos

by'y press', a hold in which a wrestler places full bely weight on a supine opponent in trying to pin the ment's shoulders to the mat. ted'y rhythm', biorhythm.

kd'y rub', massage.

kdy-search (bod's aurch'), v.t. to search all parts d lie body of Police ordered the suspects to strip and am body-searched them for hidden caches of narcotics. bdy-shell (bod's shel'), n. the outer shell of an auto-stile body, excluding doors, window glass, interior filings, and all mechanical components. (acor + shell) by shirt/, 1. a close-fitting ahir or blouse having a say and seams that follow the contours of the body. 2. the same with a seam-in or anap crotch, esp. a Near's lectard or combination shirt and panty with a say crotch. [1965-70]

seg crotch. [1965-70] before the property of t

bd'y slam', a wrestling throw in which an oppone

by snatch/er, 1. a person who steals corps forecobber. 2. Slang, an agency that recruits exec sias working for one company to fill top manageme kettons in another. [1805–15]

bod'y snatch'ing, the act or practice of robbi grave to obtain a cadaver for dissection. [1825-35] grave to obtain a cadaver for dissection. [1626-35] bod/y stock/ing. a close-fitting, one-piece garment made of knitted or stretch material and usually covering the feet, legs, trunk, and arms, worn as an exercise cos-tume or under other clothing. [1960-65, Amer.]

bod-y-suit (bod's soot), n. a close-fitting, one-piece, usually sleeved garment for the torso, having a snap crotch. Also, bod'y suit'. Cf. body shirt, leotard. [1965-70; aony + surt]

(1800-10; sony 'r sony)
bod-y-surf (hode's surf'), v.i. to ride a cresting way
toward the shore by lying face down in the water wit
the arms stretched forward in the direction of the way
[1840-45] —bod'y-surf'er, n. bod'y track', the tracks of a railroad yard used for ing or sorting cars.

bod'y type', Print. type used in the main text printed matter, generally less than 14 points. Cf. disp type. [1895-1900]

type. [1895–1900] bod'y Wave', 1. Geol. a transverse or longitue earthquake wave that travels through the interfor earth (distinguished from surface wave). 2. a permith little or no curl, designed to give fullness and to the hair and to make it more manageable.

to the mar' and to frame it more management.

Bodd-ywear (doe's war'), a Goos-fitting follship, as modely ware (doe's war'), a Goos-fitting follship, as management of the following of the follo

Bo-ece (bō ēs'), n. Boethiua. Boeh-me (bā/me, bō/-; Ger. bœ/me), n. Ja-kob (Ger. vā/kōp), See Böhme, Jakob.

Boeh-men-ism (bā/mə niz/əm, bō/-), n. the mystical doctrines or conceptions of Jakob Böhme: Also, Behmen-ism. [1650-60; J. Военме + -n (as in Венмен) + -ism] Boeh-men-ist (bë/me nist, bë/-), n. a supporter or adherent of Boehmenism. Also, Behmenist, Boeh/men-ite/, Behmenite, Boeh/mist. [1645-55; J. BOEHME +

Boehm-i-an (bā'mē ən, bō'-), adj. of or pertaining to Boehmenism. [J. Boehme + -IAN] boohm-ite (ba/mit, bb/-), n. a mineral, hydrous alu-minum oxide, AlO(OH), a major component of bauxite. (1925-30, < G Böhmit, named after J. Böhm, 20th-cen-tury German scientist; see-riv<sup>2</sup>).

Boehm' sys/tem (bām, bōm), a system of improved fingering and keying for the flute and clarinet, invented by the German musician Theobald Boehm (1794-1881) [1900-05]

Boe-o-tia (be 5'she), n. a district in ancient Gr NW of Athena Can: Thehea. NW of Athena. Cap.: Incoes.

Boco-otian (be 5'shan), adj.

1. of or pertaining to Bocotia or its inhabitants. 2. dull; obtuse; without culurul refinement. — a. 3. a native or inhabitant of Bocotia. 4. a dull, obtuse person; Philistine. [1590-1600;
BOKOTI(A) + AN]

Boe-o-tus (bē ō'tas), n. Class. Myth. a son of Arne Poseidon, and ancestor of the Boeotians.

Boer (bör, bör, bör; Du. böön), n. 1. a South African of Dutch extraction. —adj. 2. of or pertaining to the Boers. [1825-35; < Afrik < D: peasant, farmer. See BOOR Boer' War', 1. a war in which Great Britain f against the Transvaal and Orange Free State, 1899-2. a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal,

Bo-e-thi-us (bō ē'thē es), n. A-ni-ci-us Man-ii-us Sov-e-ri-nus (e nish'ē es man'lē es aev'e ri'nas), a.o. 4757-5257, Roman philosopher and statesman. Also, Bo-e-tius (bō ē'shes). Also called Boece. —Bo-e'thi-an,

od). been bour-gui-gnon (bos boos ge nyôn'), French Cookery. beef cubes cooked in red wine with mushrooms, onlone, and bacon. Also called boeuf à la bourgui-gnonne (bosf a la boos ge nyôn'). (< F. lit., Burgundian beef, see acuracurioron)

boff (bof), Slang. -n. 1. Theat. a. a box-office hit. b. a joke or humorous line producing hearty laughter. 2. a loud hearty laught. bl. laughter. 4. to hit; strike. [cf. aopro] bof-fin (bof'in), n. Brit. Slang. a scientist or technical expert. [1940-45; orig. uncert.]

boft-fo (bof'\(\tilde{\gamma}\), \(\tilde{\gamma}\), \(\tilde{\gam

Bo'fors gun' (bō'forz, -fora), 1. a 40-millimeter au-tomatic gun used chiefly as an antisireraft weapon. 2 two such guns mounted and fired together as one unit [1935-40; named after Boforz, Sweden, where first made [1930-40; names arter sports, weeners, where trust may bog? (bog, bbg.), n. u, bogged, bog-ging. —n. 1. wet, spongy ground with soil composed minity of decayed vegetable matter 2. an area or stretch of such ground. down. We user bogged down by our work. 4. bog in. Australian Slang, to est heartly and ravenously. [1485-1505; < Ir or ScotGrel bogorh soft ground (bog soft +- och n. suffix); (ddf -4) pert. a different word]

bog<sup>2</sup> (bog, bôg), n. Usually, bogs. Brit. Slang. n lava tory; bathroom. [1780-90; prob. shortening of bog-house cf. bog to defecate, boggard (16th century) privy, of ob Bo-ga-lu-sa (bo'go löö'sə), n. a city in SE Louisiana 16,976.

bo-gan (bo/gan), n. Northern Maine and Canadi

(chiefly Maritimes and Northern New Brunswick). 1. a backwater, usually narrow and tranquil. 2. any narrow atroth of water. [1895-1900; appar. shortening of Poke-LOOAN, perh. conflated with 800°; cf. LOOAN] Bo-gan (bō gan', bō'gən), n. Louise, 1897-1970, U.S.

Bo-gart (bo'gart), n. Humphrey (DeForest) ("Bogcy"), 1900-57, U.S. motion-picture actor. bog/ as'phodel, any of several plants of the genus Nartheatum, of the lily family, having yellowish flowers and growing in boggy places. [1880-85]

bog-bean (bog/ben/, bog/-), n. See buck bean [1785-95; acc + axan]

[1103-95, 2007: + azax]
borgey' (bo'ge (or 2 sizo bōo'ge), no, pl. -goys,
n. -goysd. -goy-ing. -n. 1. Goff, a. a score of one
atroke over par on a hole, b. par (def. 4). 2. bogy' (defa.
1-3). 3. Also, bogy, bogis. Mil. an umdentified aircraft
or missile, eap, one detected as a bip on a radar acrean.
4. bogie'. -n.t. 5. Goff, to make a bogey on (a hole):
Arnold Palmer bogged the Bish hole. [889-95, sp. var.

bo·gey<sup>2</sup> ( $bo^rg\bar{s}$ ), n., pl. -geys, v., -geyed, -gey-ing. Australian. —n. 1. a swim; bathe. —u.i. 2. to swim; bathe. [< Dharuk, equiv. to  $b\bar{u}$ - bathe + -gi past tense marker]

bo-gey-hole (bō'gē hōl'), n. Australian. a swimming

borgey-man (böög'š man', bö'gö-, böö'-), n., pl.
-men an imaginary evil character of supernatural pow-ers, esp. a mythical hoboblin supposed to carry off naughty children. Also, bogyman, boogerman, boogey-man, boogleman. 1885-90; souev (var. of sour') +

MANI' | More | M

bog-gle<sup>2</sup> (bog'al), n. bogle.

bog-gler (bog/lar), n. something, as an amazing fact, puzzle, or riddle, that astounds or defeats: The puzzle was a real boggler. [1600-10; soggle: + -ER'] bog-gy (bog's, bo'gs), adj., gi-er, gi-est 1. containing or full of bogs It was difficult walking through the bogsy terrain. 2. wet and spongs: The ground is bogsy under foot. [1580-90; soo! + -v'] —bog'gi-ness, n.

Boghaz-köy (bö'göz kœ'ē, -koi', bō'öz-), n. avillage in N central Turkey site of the ancient Hittle city of Hatmass. Also, Bo'gaz-köy', Bo-ghaz-keu-i (bō'göz-köy', Bo-ghaz-keu-i (bō'göz-köy'), Bo-ghaz-keu-i (bō'gōz-kōy'), Bo-ghaz-keu-i (bō'gōz-kōy'

bog/head coal/ (bog/hed/), compact bituminous coal that burns brightly and yialds large quantities of tar and oil upon distillation. [1935-40; named after Boghead, Soctland]

bog' hole', Phys. Geog. a land-surface dapression oc-cupied by waterlogged soil and spongy vegatative mate-rial that cannot bear the weight of large animals. [1780-

borgie' (bô/gê), n. 1. Auto (on a truck) a rear-wheal assembly composed of four wheals on two axies, either or the truck body ointly. 2. Rainfurcads, in Britain a truck that rotates about a cantral pivot under a locomotive or car. 3. Brit. a. my low, strong, four-whealed cart or truck, as one used by masons to move stones. b. truck (d.f. 4). Also, obegy), bogy. [160-26], org. uncert.] bo-gie2 (bō/gē, bōbg/ē, bōō/gē), n. bogy1.

bo-gie<sup>3</sup> (bo'ge), n. Mil. bogey (def. 3).

bog'-i-ron ore' (bog'/'ern, bôg'-), Mineral. a deposit of impure limonite formed in low, wet areas. Also called bog' ore'. [1780-90]

bo-gle (b5/gel, bog'el), n. a bogy; spacter. Also, bog-gle. [1495-1505; bog (var. of aug bugbear) + -LE] bog' moss'. See peat moss. [1775-85] bog/ myr/tle. See sweet gale. [1880-85]

bog' oak', oak or other wood preserved in peat bogs Also called bogwood. [1855-60]

Asso camed degreeou. [1605-00] mer of a dualitiet sext. Bogo-mill, 600-pc mill, an anni ha Middle Assa, that rejected most of the Udl Testament and was strongly antickrical in polity. Also, 800-mille (lag\* mill\*), [1840-45] < MGK Bogomilos, from the name of a 10th cent. Lag\* and the control of the Udl Testament and the County of the Cou

bo-gong (bd'göng, gong), n. a dark-colored Austral-ian moth, Agrostis infuso, used by Aborigines as food, I1830-35; cerifer bugong, perh. < Ngayawung (Austral Aboriginal language of the lower Murray River, New South Wales) buguq]

Bo-gor (bo'gôr), n. a city on W Java, in Indonesia. 195,882. Former Dutch name, Bultenzorg. Bo-go-rodsk (bog's rotsk'; Russ. be gu notsk'), n former name of Nosinsk.

Bo-go-tá (bō/gɔ tā/, bo/gɔ tā/; Sp. bō/gō tā/), n. a city in and the capital of Colombia, in the central part. 2,855,065.

COMMENT PRODUCTION FOR SEC. Gip., dire, pirt; set, fupul, |f|, can, see, refore, oil, 80%, 80%; tout  $p_0$ , trops thifty, singe show the thin, that, it is as in treasure,  $\alpha = \alpha$  as in alone, c as in system, t as in easily, as s in gallop, as as in errors;  $\alpha$  as in f in f if f in f in